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#### Business Nomes

'Has Paid Seventy-five Dollars an Hour, in A .- SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS, Belts, Knee Caps, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensory Bundages. Shoulder and Cratches at Manau's Truss Office, 2 Vesev-at. Lady in atte A .- RUPTURES and Physical Deformities suc-

TESTED BY TIME.-For Throat Diseases. Colds, and Coughs, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have proved their

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum.

Advertising Rates.

Daily Thinune. 20c. 30c. 40c. 50c. 75c. and \$1 per line.

SEMI-WEERLY TRIBUNE. 25 and 50 cents per line. Persons unable to obtain THE TRIBUNE in any of the trains, boats, or hotels in which it is usually sold, will confer a favor by informing this office of the circumstances. Advertisements received at up-town offices, 54; W. 82d-st., or 303 W. 23d-st.; at the Harlem Office, 2,386 Fourth-ave., between 129th and 130th-sts; and at the Brooklyn Branch Office, 23 Washington-st., next door to the Post-office, till 8 p. m., at regular rates. Advertisements and subscriptions received at the Philadelphia office, 112 South Sixth-st.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morning at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5 cents.

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE THE TRIBUNE'S MONTHLY CALENDAR.

The large figures indicate the days of the month :—the small ones the days of the year. 

# New-York Daily Tribunc.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1875.

# TRIPLE SHEET.

France until after the Assembly has finally acted upon the Constitutional bills. --- The British Government has determined to recognize Alfonso as King of Spain. - In the libel suit of Gen. Wimpffen against M. de Cassagnac, a verdict has been given for the defend-

The Steamboat bill was ineffectually called up in the Senate. Notice was given of the Civil Rights bill from the House. Mr. Morrill of Maine withdrew his bill for the government of the District, so as to make way for Mr. Morton to press the admission of Mr. Pinchback. Mr. Sargent made his speech on Louisiana affairs. In the House Mr. Dawes introduced an inquiry respect ing the Western Union Telegraph Company. The Texas Bond Indomnity bill was passed. A bill for contractors' claims on war vessels and machinery was rejected. The House adjourned early on account of Mr. Hooper's death. \_\_\_ Mr. Dillon gave testimony before the Pacific Mail Investigating Committee, but could recollect nothing of value. Mr. Whiting testified that he had received \$56,500 from Mr. Irwin instead of \$100,000, and that the chief object sought was to influence Sanator Cole. Mr. Storm denied having bad a \$1,000 bill.

The Connecticut Democratic State Convention will meet in Hartford to-day for the nomination of State offieers. - The findings on the charges against Corporation Counsel E. Delaheld Smith have been sent by Mayor Wickham to the Governor for approval. === A Loca Option bill was introduced in the New-Jersey Assembly also a bill releasing the Midland Railroad Company from an indebtodness to the State of \$25,000 for taxes. Cape Cod Bay as frozen over, and 28 fishing vessels are inclosed in the ice, with their fuel and provisions nearly exhausted.

In the suit against Mr. Beecher the cross-examination of Mr. Tilton was finished and the re-direct examination was begun. - The Board of Estimate and Apportionment passed a resolution providing for the issue of more than \$1,300,000 in bonds. sharp contest between the Pennsylvania Cen-tral and the Baltimore and Onio Ballroads concerning passenger traffic has set in. The Corporation Counsel gave an opinion that the Constitutional Amendments do not prevent the payment of city appropriations to charitable institumunicipal departments were in vogue. \_\_\_\_ A mother and child lost their lives in the burning of their home in dollar at the close, 87 3-10.

Advertisers will please bring in their favors before HALF-PAST FIVE O'CLOCK in the evening. We cannot undertake to classify those received after that hour. The greatly increasing demand upon our Press-room compels us to send the various Pages of THE TRIBUNE to press at an earlier hour than heretofore, and thus makes the above requirement necessary.

The cross-examination of Mr. Tilton continued yesterday, with no striking incidents. but with a good deal of general interest. It if he had taken the occasion to point out the has seemed to give some clew toward the line of defense, and has certainly been conducted with marked ability.

Gen. Burnside, the Senator-elect from Rhode

election of ex-Confederate officers to Congress. Here is another illustration of the fact that the men on either side who fought while the war was going on are disposed to cease fighting now that it is over.

The bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River by means of the jetty system was reported favorably to the House of Representatives yesterday, and its reception was such as to warrant the expectation that its merits will secure for it an easy passage.

The receipts from customs at this port for the first 15 days of February have been \$6,426,900, against \$8,187,814 for the entire month of January. As the new tax bill does not at all increase the duties on any goods now on shipboard for importation or in warehouse in our ports, this favorable showing can hardly be attributed to dread of that act. The receipts yesterday were \$746,000, which we ascribe to the arrival of a fleet of delayed steamers on Saturday and Sunday.

The advice of the Democratic Congressmen to the people of the South as to the propriety of making changes in their State Constitutions is probably wise and timely. The Constitutions of several Southern States are defective, and any one of those States has the right (so far unquestioned except indirectly by the President) to revise and modify its fundamental law under the restrictions applying as well to States that have not passed through the process of reconstruction, and subject to none other. But in view of the policy of misrepresentation adopted by the supporters of the Administration it may be well to refrain from the exercise of such right. Certainly there is now no State Constitution too burdensome to be borne

Mr. Whiting received \$56,500, Pacific Mail money, to aid in corrupting Congressmen to pass the subsidy, and specifically to secure Senator Cole. He sent Senator Cole \$18,000, but it was only to pay for stock subscribed by him in the California Construction Company. He kept all the Pacific Mail money, and found Cole in favor of the subsidy without any money. Only that and nothing more. Mr. Moses Dillon, who has heretofore testified to a list of members who had suspicious thousand-dollar bills, has now forgotten their names, and forgotten all about it. Mr. Schumaker has not yet recovered his memory. From the careful manner in which Postmaster King keeps out of the way, it seems that he has not yet been able to school his memory to serve him so well.

The Connecticut Democrats meet in Convention to-day to make up their slate for the approaching election of State officers. They have an opportunity to renominate Gov. Ingersoll, whose discharge of the Executive duties has given general satisfaction, and who is likely, if placed in the field again, to walk over the course with ease. The danger in the way of these Democrats is that of gratifying the Republicans and weakening their own ticket by going elsewhere in search of a candidate. A staff correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, whose letter is printed on another page. sketches the circumstances attending the assembling of the Convention, and reviews the situation in the several Congressional districts. It seems that by the exercise of a little common sense in making nominations the Democrats may easily retain the State offices and the Legislature and elect two, if not three, Congressmen.

The great reduction announced by the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company in its rates between New-York and Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Albany, and Boston, has, with some delay and apparent reluctance, been met by the Western Union, whereupon soon reach an end of dividends on name. something like a fair profit on its actual cost. Meantime, since the companies are so strong as to be able to reduce prices in this fashion, are they not strong enough to get their wilderness of wires out of our way in the public streets ? Will they insist on continuing to stick up their poles and increase their obstructions in the streets, until the Legislature forces them to carry their wires underground? Can't they do this, as well as reduce rates,

without being forced to it? There have been for some time such relations between the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads as could hardly conduce to loving harmony in effort. One road has cut down the price of Baltimore freights, and the other has responded by reducing the tariff for Philadelphia freight. Now the rivalry has reached such a pitch that through tickets cannot be bought in the city for points beyond Baltimore, and Baltimore and Ohio agents the Pennsylvania line for their patrons, who are obliged to buy new tickets in Baltimore and have baggage checked anew. Hence comes much inconvenience to the traveling public and a bitter war between the railroads. They are redoubtable antagonists, and either is capable of giving or taking very hard knocks, but the Baltimore and Ohio Company with its abundant surplus is perhaps the better prepared for a tough contest.

### THE FORCE BILL.

Mr. Blaine opposed one feature of the new force bill the other night in the Republican caucus, and as erroneous reports were made of what he said, the Associated Press was supplied with the authentic outline of his remarks, which we printed yesterday. Mr. Blaine confines his objections to the scheme for suspending the writ of habeas corpus. He can see no reason for giving the President extraordinary powers in Maine, Massachusetts, and Virginia, merely because there is turbulence in Louisiana and Arkansas; and moreover he believes that our legislation ought to stimulate rather than repress that intense jealousy of individual personal liberty which is the great characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon

These remarks are good as far as they go. It would be unfair to assume that Mr. Blaine approves all the rest of the bill because he directs his arguments only against the fourteenth section; but we should have been glad radically mischievous and un-American character of the whole measure. Why, for instance. should it be made a felony punishable with ten years' imprisonment and \$10,000 fine for two persons to conspire with the intent to interfere Island, made a sensible and notable speech unlawfully with the due execution of the laws before a Post of the Grand Army of the Re- ef Massachusetts-the liquor law for instancepublic yesterday in Providence. His voice is for merely because Sheriff Crosby has been turned Deace and he sees no cause for alarm in the out of his office in Vicksburg? Why should

esistance to State laws, in any part of the Union, be made an offense against the United States, cognizable by Federal commissioners? Why should Congress impose Draconian penalties for the vague offense of an attempt to interfere with the due execution of State laws, when the States themselves have attached to the violation of the same laws other and proportionate punishments? Why should the management of the machinery of elections be taken away from the local authorities to whom it belongs, and committed to the appointees of the Washington Department of Justice? The purpose of the scheme is plain. It is to concentrate in the Chief Executive powers which the Fathers of the Republic believed ought to be distributed among the States, and to give him additional powers over "individual personal liberty which the Constitution did not contemplate intrusting to anybody at all. The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus is the most offensive in form of the various details of this project; but we are by no means certain is five million dollars less than the true amount. that it would prove the worst in practice.

Gentlemen in Congress who still believe in the Republican party tell us they dislike this measure, and talk in a timid way about voting against it, because it is "imprudent," "irri-"tating," "unnecessary," because the party can get along without it, because it "goes rather "too far;" but no one has the courage to rise in his place and denounce the bill and its authors in the language which the whole country feel that they deserve. The bold faction which is driving the party to its ruin is likely to be defeated; but honest men will not be satisfied unless it is both defeated and disgraced.

THE RESTORATION IN SPAIN AND CUBA.

If there was any sincerity about the felicitations upon the restoration of Don Alfonso, addressed to the Spanish people by excitable organs of reaction here and in England, it is pleasant to think they are not long to be left in error in regard to the results of that event. It is too late in the day for a prince to make any people happy. A name has a certain power still, but it is too thin a diet to sustain a nation's prosperity. There is not the slightest sign that the return of the Bourbon dynasty to Spain is to accomplish anything for the country; on the contrary, there is every indication that the very objects which his adherents thought were to be at once accomplished by this means are rather more hopelessly out of reach than ever. It was confidently asserted that the Carlist insurrection would immediately disappear as soon as it was confronted by a genuine Catholic King. It is said that even the Pope shared in this idea and sent a letter to Don Carlos advising him to give up his rebellion and be reconciled to his cousin. But are some things in which a Pope who has lived beyond the years of Peter is not infallible. There has been no time in the last five years in which Don Carlos has shown less way, and so hurried away from Madrid to thrashing, so that he could yield gracefully to circumstances. But the elder Bourbon declined to be disciplined, and Don Alfonso has returned to Madrid to consider some other Moriones relieved Pampeluna, but it is now reported that Pampeluna does not in the least relieve Moriones, and that his force is virtually ently retiring in Biscay and Guipuzcoa, and the Carlists are relatively stronger in those provinces. All of which goes to prove that there is no divinity in one princely name in

seem to prosper. Even if we make all possible allowances for the inevitable inaccuracies of news from Cuba, we will have to admit that the insurgents are displaying a rather unthe Cinco Villas, and all the efforts of the Spanish regulars, and even the personal presence of Gen. Concha, have not been able to restore tranquillity in the invaded district. As usual, the Captain-General has telegraphed to Spain for further reënforcements, and has got the promise of them in perfectly unqualified terms; but as the Colonial Secretary, Senor for the General to rely too implicitly upon his promises. Concha has also asked permission to pay his expenses out of the property of the disloyal, which request has also been promptly granted by cable. So that whatever else happens, the opportunities for money making among the Peninsular patriots of Ha vana are not to be restricted. Unfortunately to purchase local tickets over for the venerable Marquis of Havana, he is not to reap the advantage of this golden barvest, as it is now announced that he is to be replaced, by that distinguished warrior and politician, the Count of Valmaseda. This is the practical meaning of all the young King's fine promises of justice and reform. The Cuban insurrection is to be handed over once more into the hands of the most brutal and stupid ruffian who has ever disgraced the Spanish name in the New World.

There might be, under these circumstances, some hope for Cuban independence, if there were any harmony among the Cubans. The Spanish power was never weaker in the island than to-day. It is the very life-blood of Spain which the Government of Madrid is trying to send over by way of reenforcing the Peninsular army. Don Alfonso can spare few men and little money for this service. The contest does no one any good except the contractors of Havana. One strong and united effort by the Cubans would finish the work and break the rule of Spain on the island. But we see little to encourage us in the hope that such an effort will be made. There is enough courage, enough devotion, enough intelligence among them; but there seems to be no spirit of organization or self-control. They are willing to sacrifice their lives and their property, but they will not sacrifice their prejudices. Wherever three of them are gathered together, each is usually ready to accuse the other two of treason. A committee of Cubans came one day to this office to ask help. "What do you want?" "We want "THE TRIBUNE to denounce ---- and as traitors to the Cuban "cause," mentioning men whose only passion in life is Cuban independence. Even Cespedes could not do enough to protect him from this

tatal disease of suspicion. The night before

last there was a meeting of prominent Cubans

complished nothing, the time being wasted in eloquent and passionate speeches accusing other leading men of treachery. If the Cubans could only learn a lesson of their oppressors, it would be greatly to their advantage to see how the practical gentlemen of the Spanish Casino subordinate all other considerations to those of business. They may be Carlists or Alfonsists, or Republicans; they may think each other rogues and traitors; but all this does not prevent them from working together as one man in any scheme which will forward their cause and enable them to make money out of the war. If the Creoles who want to be free could act thus harmoniously together for ten days, the Antilles would be theirs.

THE TREASURY COIN BALANCE.

The last statement of the Public Debt is one important particular. It conveys the impression that the bullion owned by the Treasury On the first day of the present month every bond called for redemption under the first contract with the Syndicate had matured, and the resulting change could only be to increase the five per cent bonds and decrease the interest bearing six per cents by the sum of \$55,113,550, that being the total of the \$10,113,550 bids for bonds at above par by home subscribers and \$45,000,000 subscription from the Syndicate, accepted by Secretary Bristow. The exact figures we take from the Secretary's annual report, in \$113,550 was provided for by his acceptance in exchange for the new loan of bonds not called for redemption. The remaining \$55,000,000 were called for payment in the usual way, the last installment of five millions falling due on the 1st of the current month. The Public Debt statement of that date, however, so far from according with the facts above stated, compares as follows with that of October 1,

1874: Five per cent bonds: February 1. \$562,025,200 October 1. \$17,025,200 Increase. \$45,000,000
Six per cent bonds bearing interest:
October 1 \$1,207,204,600
February 1 1,157,085,100 Increase.... 
 Decrease
 \$50,119,500

 Total bearing interest in com:
 October 1, 1874

 October 1, 1874
 \$1,724,229,800

 February 1, 1875
 1,719,110,300
 Apparent decrease ...... \$5,119,500

The simple explanation of the above is, of course, that \$10,119,500 from the Syndicate in gold coin, or an equivalent in matured coupons or past due bonds, have yet to be entered on the and bribe-taking. Treasury books, while the Treasury has only \$5,000,000 to carry from the interest-bearing to the past due debt. But observe the important if this story is true, it merely shows that there effect of this sort of bookkeeping on the Treasury coin balance. The coin balance in the Treasury, as it is called, (though bullion balance is the proper name for it, since it is made up of both gold and silver, coined and intention to surrender his claims than at uncoined and in process of coinage) represents, present. The young King wanted to make so far as the Atlantic States are concerned, everything pleasant and easy for him, in that pretty much all the coin in use in the country. The gold certificates stand for coin owned by Navarre to give him a sound and cousinly individuals, while the bullion and remainder of the coin, after deducting the certificates, are the property of the Treasury. About 95 per cent of the customs received at this port are paid in Treasury certificates, which shows the fact expedient. Meanwhile the campaign does not to be as we have stated. It thus appears that seem to have derived any especial impetus from | the Treasury statements of the total bullion the presence of the aneinted monarch. Gen. on hand and outstanding certificates of deposit are of no little significance to merchants, bankers, and all others concerned in transactions involving the use of gold. But blockaded there. The Alfonsists are appar- the last Debt statement gives the Treasury \$5,000,000 too little and the certificate holders \$5,000,000 too much, and therefore must mislead every one who has not all the facts we have stated at his fingers' ends. The Debt Spain to prevent the followers of another statement gives the total coin and bullion again one-half. At this rate we shall prince from cutting throats loyally in his at \$69,495,034 88, and the coin certificates at delier, or a number of sleazy silk dresses, \$24,655,300, which leaves \$44,809,784 88 as the qualify the leaders. There are tens of thousands amount owned by the Treasury. But the true figures are \$49,809,784 88 belonging to the Treasury, and only \$19,655,300 to depositors.

It is, we think, ten times more likely that the Treasury will own \$50,000,000 in bullion usual activity and enterprise. The trocha has on the 1st of March next than that its gold certainly been broken in the Department of and silver will suffer any diminution at all. Nor is there any reason for solicitude about the gold not owned by the Treasury. Gold can be brought from London to New-York just as easily as it can be carried from New-York to London. Whenever a profit can be made by importing gold it will be imported. If no profit can be made on its importation it is plain that it is not wanted. Besides, are Lonez de Avala, is a poet, it may not be wise, not thirty millions to be paid out between now and June 30 in redemption of bonds for the Sinking Fund?

LENT AND FASHION.

With the beginning of Lent, Society, so called, lays aside the worldly pleasures of the grosser sort, and devotes itself, let us hope, to penitence and reform. Neither of these religious experiences, however, is interfered with, according to popular belief, by decorous gayety, such as is to be found in concerts, quiet dinner parties, lunches, or occcasional dances-without a band. "The band's the "thing to touch the conscience of the" devout waltzer. Fashionable religion has phases more curious and worthy of study than fashionable dressing. We fancy that with the great majority of the gay world the cessation of general festivities is a relief. A great ball or even wedding is an occasion when all the lower strata of fashionable society make an anxious, painful effort to rise to higher levels and prove their right to remain there. Whenever there is contact between different "circles," "cliques," the miserable struggle continues. In Lent each class can draw back comfortably within its own limits. As long as it lasts Mrs. Smith does not vex her soul if she is not invited to certain houses at whose doors she pleads for entrance the rest of the year. "It is considered bad form," she tells you, "in all respectable circles to appear in society during the holy season."

She knows nobody will dare gainsay the doctrine of Respectability-Fashion-the vague something which molds the lives of as many men and women in America as does religion. After all, would it not be worth our while to gain some definite comprehension of what this ruling power is ? There has long enough been an air-drawn line in every city, town, or country neighborhood about certain families or individuals; within the line are the haut ton, the crême of "society;" we have a dozen awkward pseudonymns for what our English cousins can set down boldly as nobility and gentry. Every reader of THE TRIBUNE can count off upon his fingers the happy minority who in his own town dwell within this magic in this city to concert means to give greater every city and village fashionable society has | their way. efficiency to their work of liberation. It ac-

the same formation; there is the air-drawn line and the blessed of Fashion walking within; and there the great majority without, mocked by banquets which are not for their tasting, and music to which they are not bidden to dance. Their own dinners may be twice as savory and plentiful; their own music the pleadings of a lyre, while the other is but a hurdy-gurdy; but none the less do they stretch their bands over the impassable barrier with gropings of soul not to be uttered.

These magic rings are the sole cause of the

fierce haste to be rich among us; of the feverish strife, the shaving, swindling, bribery, corruption, among those who have a good deal of money, and the petty shams, the miserable attempts to keep up appearances, among those who have little. Kryter and his wife have set themselves to work to push their way into society in New-York or Washington; Kryter deceptive-unintentionally so, we presume-in is determined to force himself into a certain club, his wife is equally resolved that her Jenny shall move in a certain circle. Money and the glitter of it are the Open Sesame to both. Kryter's hand is open and his vote ready for any Railroad corporation-that can bid the highest; while his wife shows her diamonds, her dresses, her dinners, where she knows they will prove effective. How mean she is in the showing, how tawdry, and vulgar; how she turns her back on the poor, though she was a kind-hearted woman when she helped Kryter "keep store" in her native village; how she lets God slip out of her narrowed life altogether! In her native village which he further states that the fractional sum of | there are her cousins, the widow Peters and her daughter. They are of the "old aris-"tocracy." They live in a shackling old house (of which only the parlor is furnished) upon an income literally less than the wages of any servant in their neighbors' kitchens. Mrs. Kryter sends them her cast-off clothes, in which they are fine and stylish; they are starving into disease and premature old age, and everybody knows they are starving, and they know that everybody knows it. Yet they would not rent the old house or earn a dollar in any decent or indecent way, for fear of being thrust outside that invisible line which has always hedged them in.

Surely, as it costs so much we ought to know what this line is, and what qualities will pass us inside it. We can find plenty of negative qualifications in Society newspapers and the well-known habits of the bon ton here and in Washington. Strict adherence to the rules of the Catechism which we read during Lent is the Catechism which we read during Lent is Mr. Sulves M not necessary. It is not obligatory on us " to "keep our tongues from evil speaking, lying, "and slandering;" our bodies in temperance and chastity, or our hands from smuggling

In other countries there are positive requisites for admission to the charmed circle. In civilized monarchies it is rank: the Kyn-jin in China obtain their high offices through well-tested scholarship; the social lender of the Esquimaux is he whose hut can boast the largest strips of walrus fat; the Oboo of blue blood owns a slave whom he rides pickaback, while his wife trots alongside with a dead sheep in case he needs to dine. But American fashionable requirements vary in every town or hamlet. Culture, birth, piety are nowhere requisites: in certain cities you go in on your bank account; in others on your skill as a waltzer; in Philadelphia an invitation to a select ball was recalled this Winter because the recipient was discovered to live north of Market-st. We have known towns where napkins and finger-bowls consecrated their owners of the Brahmin class, and innumerable others where the only qualification was to have been one of the first settlers therein. No matter what refinement, taste, or genius belonged to the new-comers, they never, such was the force of public opinion, were able to meet, without qualm of self-contempt, these old families who had taken root. There are thousands of "circles" where a Brussels carpet and a brassy chanof honest mechanics and tradesmen who have been driven to rain by the incessant aspiring of their wives to these emblems of social merit. Rational men and women, whether millionaires or mechanics, have contented themselves with laughing at the assumptions of Fashion, and then have gone quietly on their way, just as Gulliver took up the inchlong king on his palm, and after noting his petty swagger, put him down again. But if he had closed his palm it would have been all the better for the Liliputians.

Bishop Huntington, in a late comprehensive and eloquent treatise, presented clearly the two ways of meeting the Indian problem. The first, practiced by the Government and States until about six years ago, consisted in gaining possession of the Indian lands' by treaties, disregarding the treaties and repressing the discontent and revenge of the Indian by military force. The second way was to fulfill all treaty obligations henorably, to protect the red man, so far as practicable, from the pillage and vices of the white, and to labor earnestly in his behalf for his civilization and Christianization. The result has been an unhoped for actual progress on the part of the savages, and a sudden development of their real character under honest treatment and the warmth of kindliness, and a recognition of it by the public. No man, not even a redskin, is likely to show his most amnable characteristics to the man with one hand at his throat and the other in his pocket. Bishop Huntington gives individual instances of the rapid advance made by them. It is a noteworthy fact that not a single tribe has failed so to advance when brought under the influence of honest dealing and Christian teaching. In cases where the new policy has been at work but three years the wild rovers of the mountains have built up settlements, carry on farming, the raising of cattle, etc., and have become, in a word, quiet, industrious citizens and sincere Christian converts. Another pregnant fact we suggest for the consideration of our readers. The whole number of Indians is about 300,000; the total list of the murders and robberies committed during the last year by them upon the settlers does not equal the murders and robberies committed by the white citizens of one State upon each other. Is there not room to suspect that the "bloody savage' has long enough played the part of a bugaboo such as we are used to scare children with f

There is a sort of personal beauty in this world whose uncertainty and general unexpectedness render it excessively bewitching. We speak of those orbs which poets, pugilists, and other great people usually describe as "squinting"-orbs of which one has the power of fixing you with its glare while the other roams about surveying the surround ing scenery. Such orbs were possessed by a young matron who entered a St. Louis horse-car recently with her infant and nurse. The matron sat on one side of the car, the infaut on the other, where it was presently the recipient of nods and becks and wreathed smiles from its fond mother. There would have been little of consequence in this had not a very bashful young man happened to be seated beside the chuckling infant and to become convinced that the soft grins and glances were intended for him. He blushed up into his hat, and rushing from who in his own town dwell within this magic ring; and he can, if he chooses, tell too of the life-long struggles of those without to enter in—to push their children into it. In

## THE DRAMA-MUSIC.

THE DRAMA. LYCEUM THEATER-MR. TOOLE. Mr. J. L. Toole began a short engagement

last night at the Lyceum Theater, appearing in one of the pieces which he has already made popular in New-York, and in two character sketches never played here before. He was cordially received, and he kept his audience heartily amused, the laughter during the second half of the evening in particular being almost continu ous. As Mr. Toole is better understood to America the popular estimate of his ability rises higher and higher. He is never the cause of such storms of merriment used to be aroused by the unctuous bumos of a Burton. His fun is of a quieter kind; a little homely sentiment generally underlies wife, the tenderness and sorrow of a father; and with him the natural expression of gentle feeling is of quite as much consequence as the drollery of a comic situation. His chief excellence is as a delineator of English sometimes its absurdities, sometimes its more serious features. He takes his characters from the ranks of the people, and it is for the people that he reproduces them. The three specimens which he presented last night were all different, and yet they all had a sort of family likeness. The first was Harry Coke in the familiar "Off the Line," slight erough, but admirable in its own way. The second was The Artfut Dodger, in a little one act arrangement of scenes from Oliver Twist, called "The Dodger." It has no dramatic consistency, but on ables Mr. Toole to give one of the most life-like and amusing personations he has ever shown us. The peculiar variety of ruffian represented by The Artful is not known to the streets of New-York, and the sketch accordingly may perhaps be less thoroughly enjoyed here than in London; but it bears intrinsic evidence of its own fidelity, and is surely the living embodiment of the character which Dickens made so widely celebrated. The third piece last night was a farce of Mark Lemon's entitled "Domestic Economy," in which a husband and wife teach each other a lesson of mutual forbestance by exchanging occupations for baif a day Miss Johnstone going out to dig potatoes, white Mr. a troublesome boy, wash, bake, make a pie, and at tend to the ordinary duties of the household What a mess he makes of it, and how he deplets the cross and heavy peasant, we leave our readers to im agine. FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.

The cast of characters in "The Big Bo

The cast of characters in "The Dig Donanza" is as follows:

Jonathan Cawallader, Esq., banker, broker and bondholder; in fact, the representative of "Money P...Mr. Charles Pishes
Professor Cawallader, his comain; and "A. M.," M.
S.," "P. G. S., "&c., &c.; in fact, the representative of "Brains,"

Uncle Rymple, a sagration old soul.

Bob Engree, straight from the big Bonanza (life
first appearance here)
Jack Lymer, M. D. In want of practice and a patient. Mr. B. T. Ringgall
Mr. Alphonaus De Haas, a scon of the ancient family
of De Hasse.

Mr. Georre Parke

Miss. Lucretia Cavaliader, whe of the Salader, which a soul above moner. Alles Annie Grabam Bugenia, her daughter; heroine of a romance beginning at the depot and lasting for eight blocks, with anny Davenport unexpected results. Miss Panny Davenport wire considered results. Miss Panny Davenport a soul above science. Mrs. G. H. Gilbert Virgie, her daughter, hero of a romance tinged with dissolving views. Miss Panie Bidd Mile. Da Vinney. Modes Parisionnes Miss Panie Bidder. With a "Placer to let." Miss Nells Mortiner Etits, a maid at the banker's. Miss Graffiths OLYMPIC. Last evening the Olympic Theater had a new programme and evidently pleased a large number of spectators. In the new performance some-not too much-negro minstrelsy is succeeded by gymnastic feats which in novelty and dexterity attain the plane of "un paralleled." Pauline, a little girl, displays her equestrian skill, and Gus. Williams tells, in his peculiar way, his experiences as a policeman andisaloon-keeper. Two amusing burlesques are also played, and the perform-

ance concludes with a new musical travestic, "Little Dick Turpin," in which all the company are represented. This piece, which pleases by its extravagance and deflance of stage traditions, was cordially received. Leading parts are still of course assigned during the evening to Gus. Williams, Sol Smith Russell, Miss Harrison, and Miss Engel, who are all so popular that the manager limits the "encores" to two.
MACCABE.

People are becoming better acquainted with Mr. Maccabe, and the attendance at his entertainment at Robinson Hall increases correspondingly. All parts of the house are generally well filled. The performance now consists of a series of impersonations which are so well done as to create the illusion that one his been seating a number of players instead of one very versa' tile map. The characters, which the drawn from English and Irish life, are decidedly entertaining, and excite considerable hilarity. Among them is the sententious old gentleman, who betrays all the confusion of an unpracticed after-dinner speech-maker; the elderly maiden, who ingenuously complains of her too bashful suitor; extinct. These impersonations are succeeded by those of the wandering minstrels, which have become favor which Mr. Maccabe performs all the parts, gives the best features of the performances which delight so best features of the performances which drights as an English railway porter, Mr. Maccabe introduces some of the neidents of British railroad travel, and shows that ventriloguism is not yet numbered among the "lost arts." This entertainment, which needs no great mental effort for its enjoyment, forms an agreeable change from the graver productions of the stage.

REVANTS MINSTREES. BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

In their cosy theater in Twenty-third-st. Bryant's Minstrels continue their entertaining per formance which has been modified to be in keeping with midwinter, and is enlivered with tokes possessing an agreeable degree of freshness. . Songs, sentimental and comic, with burlesques on the drama are leading features of the evening's sport, and in their way are very good. The oddities of near character are amus-ingly introduced in a merry-making scene on the Mis-sissippi River in what seems now the olden time.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

The dozen or more performers who, under the lead of Backus, Wambold, and Birch, form the company of the San Francisco Minstrels, continue nightly to ersonate the negro as one who m turn sings a good comic or sentimental ballad, tells funny stories, and nakes witty remarks on the topics of the day. The 'leading counsel" makes a boisterous appeal to his imaginary jury, and the "young actors" burlesque dramatic rehearsals as absurdly as could be desired.
The most recent novelty is a pantomime, which has
many of the incidents of the London one, though it may
lack its brilliancy.
MISCELLANEOUS.

There is no falling off in the popularity of The Two Orphans," and the Union Square | Theater is still on the high tide of prosperity .- " The Shanghraun " is as lively as ever. It will reach its hundredth representation next week .- At the Park Theatre Mile. Geoff roy seems to have made a bit, and "Giroffe Giroffa" shows all the symptoms of a run. - Mrs. Rousby has been acting in Brooklyn since the close of her engagement at the Lyceum.—Mr. Baraum continues to exhibit races and other equestrian sports at the Hippodrome.—Mr. Charles Calvert sailed for home on Saturday.

MUSICAL NOTES.

M. Faure has made his first appearance at the new Paris Opera-house in "La Favorite." The second of the English Glee Concerts will be given at the Union League Theater next Taurs

Mr. Strakosch has been giving "Lohen-trin" at the West with Mile. Helloron in the role of

At one of his recent Popular Concerts in Paris,
M. Pasaeloup announced Haydn's "Seasons." In the
Handel performances in Paris, Mme. Patey has achieved
a remarkable success.

Miss Mary Krebs is playing in London with
the most brilliant success.

the most brilliant success. We are gratuled to notice that the high opinion we always expressed of this young lady's ability is shared by the best English critics.

Mme. Nilsson's health continues to be unsat-isfactory and her engagements at Paris and Brusse a are indefinitely postponed. The concert tour projected by Ulmann will probably be abandoned until next

It is reported in Paris that M. Halenzier and Mr. Gye are to take the Salle Ventadour together, one giving French opera and the other Italian. Mr. Gye of course, in that case, will take his Covent Garden company to France.

Rubinstein's new opera, "The Demon," was to have had its first representation at St. Petersburg on the 224 of January. The same composer's Biblical drams, "The Tower of Babel," has been announced for immediate performance by the Philharmonic Society of Carlsrube.

Miss Lasar gave a good example on Saturday to vocalists who may be invited to sing before Pailharmonic Societies. Her selections at the Brooklyn Concert were worthylof the occasion, and comparatively fresh besides. She sang Rubinstein's fine dramatic scena. "E dunque ver," and "Mariam's Song of Victory" by Reinecke. The Cincinnati Enquirer gives the following

particulars of the cancellag of Miss Alban's engag-ment with the Strakosch troupe, the information being